

## **UNIDAD 3**

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# Conocimiento de hispana

There are over 20 Spanish-speaking countries and more than 70 nations with measurable Spanish-speaking populations worldwide. It is one of the most popular languages on the earth. It is also one of the four foreign languages that can be useful and chiefly spoken in over 25 countries worldwide (almost dominating two different continents North America & South America).

It is one of the official working languages in dozens of influential international organizations such as the European Union (EU), the United Nations (UNO), World Health Organization (WHO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), and a host of other worldwide institutions.

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## **Spanish Speaking Nations – Hispanic World**

There are 20 Spanish speaking countries worldwide. It is the official language or the de facto language of Spain, Mexico, Argentina, Colombia, Uruguay, Ecuador, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Panama, Peru, Equatorial Guinea, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela.

In addition to these 20 countries, it is the official language of Puerto Rico (an unincorporated territory of the United States). It is commonly spoken in the USA, Belize, Andorra, Gibraltar, etc.

### **How many people speak Spanish in the world?**

According to Instituto Cervantes, Spanish is a language spoken by more than 572 million people in the world today. This number includes:

- Native speakers,
- A second or third language (L2 or L3),
- Students of all ages who do not live in Hispanic countries but have learned Spanish.

With close to 500 million native speakers, (English still now only has approximately 400 million native speakers) it is also the second most native spoken language globally, only behind Mandarin Chinese, which has roughly 955 million speakers.

Spanish is the third most studied language after English and French. The language is being taught in more than 100 countries of the earth, with more than 500,000 teachers and 100 million students.

Spanish is one of the most studied languages globally, whether in high school or college or any learning center. Besides, as per IWS – It's now the 3rd most common language on the Internet.

### **1. Spanish speaking population in the USA**

With over 50 million Spanish speakers, the US has surpassed Colombia (48 million) and Spain (46 million) and now the second-largest Spanish-Speaking Country after Mexico.

The US Census Office believes there will be 138 million Spanish speakers by 2050 — making it the biggest Spanish-speaking nation on the earth.

### **2. Spanish Speakers in Central and South America**

The Spanish language arrived in America first through Christopher Columbus' exploratory travels. Then, with the rest of the colonizers, at the end of the

fifteenth century. Spanish is the most widely spoken language in Central and South America. With over 125 million speakers, Mexico is the most populous Spanish-speaking country in the world.

Colombia has about 46 million speakers, while Argentina boasts nearly 41 million speakers. Most Latin American countries, those in Central and South America, speak Spanish with an ever-increasing amount of people in the USA. That is almost an entire hemisphere full of a language.

### **3. Spanish Language in Europe**

In Europe, Spanish is the official language of Spain. It is one of the 24 official languages of the European Union. While Spanish is not as widespread as English, German, and French in Europe, it is taught in most nations in Europe. It is widespread in Andorra and Gibraltar.

Spanish also enjoys the presence of large communities in Switzerland, Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, where there is an active community in London.

### **4. Spanish Speakers in the rest of the World**

While 95% of Spanish speakers inhabit the Americas and Europe, there are pockets of Spanish-speaking populations in the rest of the world. Spanish is spoken by 68% population in Equatorial Guinea. It is the only country in Africa that has Spanish as an official language. Morocco and parts of Western Sahara have a decent number of speakers as well.

Historically, Spanish was a more widely understood language in the Philippines. Today, Philippine Spanish is considered a variant of standard Spanish. It has about 3 million Chavacano speakers, a Spanish-based creole that developed in the southern Philippines. The Philippines were under Spanish rule from 1565-1898. Due to their historical roots, the Spanish have left their presence in the Filipino culture during the colonial era. There are thousands of Spanish loanwords in the Filipino languages. Because of the traditional base and the similarities shared by these languages, It is admitted in written legal documents and courts of law.

**Conclusion:**

Like any other language, there are several Spanish dialects in the world. While it may sound quite different, it's all still Spanish!

Compared to other tongues, different Spanish dialects are not challenging to master. Spanish-speaking populations from different regions and countries can still communicate effectively without knowing the specific dialect. Spanish is not a difficult language to master, mainly if you speak one of the romance languages.

With twenty-five Spanish-speaking countries in the world and over five hundred and fifty million people in the world speaking Spanish, what better language could there be to learn? Learning Spanish makes sense, Right?

# Vocabulario de habitación

La casa; El hogar – House/Home

El alquiler - Rent

El techo; El tejado – Roof

La terraza – Terrace

El pared; El muro – Wall

La ventana – Window

El piso; El suelo – Floor

El balcón - Balcony

La estantería; La repisa – Shelf

La habitación – Room

El salón - Hall

La sala – Living room

La cocina - Kitchen

El dormitorio – Bedroom

La sala de estudio – Study room

El comedor – Dining room

El trastero – Store room

El baño – Bathroom

El aseo – Toilet

Los servicios – Restroom; Public toilet

# Los colores

El matiz – Hue

Rosa – pink

Azul – Blue

Verde – Green

Naranja – Orange

Gris – grey

Violeta – Violet

Marrón – Brown

Café – Brown

Castaño | Castaña – Brown

Negro | Negra – Black

Blanco | Blanca – White

Rojo | Roja – Red

Amarillo | Amarilla – Yellow

Morado | Morada - Purple

Dorado | Dorada – Golden

Plateado | Plateada – Silvery

Oscuro | Oscura – Dark

Luminoso | Luminosa - Shiny

Brillante – Brightful

El cielo azul – blue sky

La nube blanca – white cloud

El pelo negro – black hair

El coche blanco – white car

El bolígrafo verde – green pen

La falda azul – blue skirt

El sari rojo – red saree

Las camisas amarillas – yellow shirts

Los pantalones verdes – green pants

# Números ordinales [1-10]

Cero – Zero

La cuarta parte – Quarter

Medio | Media – Half

Tres cuartos – Three quarters

Primér | Primero | Primera – First

Segundo | Segunda – Second

Tercér | Tercero | Tercera – Third

Cuarto | Cuarta – Fourth

Quinto | Quinta – Fifth

Sexto | Sexta – Sixth

Séptimo | Séptima – Seventh

Octavo | Octava – Eighth

Noveno | Novena – Ninth

Décimo | Décima – Tenth



# Descripción de lugares y cosas

## **Mi casa:**

Mi casa es bastante grande. Tiene tres dormitorios, dos cuartos de baño, salón, cuarto de estar, cocina y dos terrazas. El salón es muy amplio, con dos sillones muy cómodos, una ventana muy grande, una televisión en color y una mesa. La cocina no es muy espaciosa, pero es muy práctica. Los dormitorios son suficientemente grandes, y en general la vivienda es bastante agradable.

## **Mi oficina:**

La oficina es muy lujosa, sobre todo, es la oficina del jefe. Mi despacho es menos grande, menos lujoso pero cómodo. A veces está muy desordenado pero no está sucia. A cerca de mi oficina hay un restaurante muy famoso. Se llama 'Disfrutar' es muy bueno y muy caro también. Está en el centro de la ciudad. La comida es fantástica pero los precios son muy altos.

## **Mi bicicleta y guitarra:**

Mi bicicleta tiene el marco metálico y es de color plateada. Tiene dos ruedas, de caucho y son muy grandes. El sillín de la bicicleta es gris, está hecho en cuero y es muy suave. Tiene muchas usas. Es un vehículo para conmutar y también sirve para hacer ejercicio. Otras personas la utilizan como medio de transporte para sus trabajos y sus estudios. Tengo una guitarra eléctrica en mi casa. Su cuerpo está hecho de madera y tiene seis cuerdas metálicas. Tiene tres colores tal como naranja, blanco y azul. Con este instrumento se pueden interpretar canciones y acompañado de otros instrumentos.

# Los adjetivos posesivos

The possessives in Spanish grammar are of two kinds – possessive adjectives & possessive pronouns. They indicate the possession or belonging of noun. They agree in gender and number with the noun.

**Possessive adjectives** – are used to talk about the thing possessed. There are of two types – those that are placed before the noun and those that are placed after the noun. Those that come after the noun, give more emphasis to the sentence than those that are placed before the noun.

Possessive adjectives			
Before the noun		After the noun	
Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
Mi	Mis	Mío (a)	Míos   Mías
Tu	Tus	Tuyo (a)	Tuyos   Tuyas
Su	Sus	Suyo (a)	Suyos   Suyas
Nuestro (a)	Nuestros (as)	Nuestro (a)	Nuestros (as)
Vuestro (a)	Vuestros (as)	Vuestro (a)	Vuestros (as)
Su	Sus	Suyo (a)	Suyos   Suyas

## Examples of before the noun:

¿Cuándo viene su familia? – When is your family coming?

Él es mi esposo y ellos son nuestros hijos – He is my husband and they are our children.

¿Dónde están tus zapatos nuevos? – Where are your new shoes?

Nuestra casa está en Vizag – Our house is in Vizag.

## Examples of after the noun:

¡Hijo mío! ¿Dónde has estado? – My son! Where have you been?

Ella es una amiga mía – She is a friend of mine.

Padre nuestro, que está en los cielos – Our father, who is in heaven...

**Possessive pronouns** – simply replace the previously mentioned noun. They never go before the noun. They are preceded by the definite articles.

Possessive pronouns			
Singular		Plural	
Masculine	Feminine	Masculine	Feminine
El mío	La mía	Los míos	Las mías
El tuyo	La tuya	Los tuyos	Las tuyas
El suyo	La suya	Los suyos	Las suyas
El nuestro	La nuestra	Los nuestros	Las nuestras
El vuestro	La vuestra	Los vuestros	Las vuestras
El suyo	La suya	Los suyos	Las suyas

### Examples:

No es mi sombrero, es el suyo – It's not my hat, it's yours.

No encuentro mi corbata. ¿Puedo ponerme la tuya? – I cannot find my tie. Can I wear yours?

Tu hogar está cerca; el nuestro está lejos – Your house is near; Ours is far.

Los míos son mejores que los tuyos – Mine are better than yours.

Mi presentación es entretenida, ¿Y la suya? – My presentation is entertaining and yours?

**The Neutrals** – expresses particular idea or concept.

Lo mío son las matemáticas – Mine are mathematics.

Lo tuyo es el fútbol – Yours is football.

Lo suyo no es la cocina – Theirs is not the kitchen.

Lo nuestro comenzó este verano – Ours started this summer.

# SER vs. ESTAR

The verb “to be,” which can be either SER or ESTAR, can be difficult to get right when learning Spanish. There’s a lot of confusion over these two verbs and when and how to use them. Let’s observe the differences between SER vs ESTAR and notice how to apply them correctly in different situations.

## **SER vs. ESTAR: what’s the difference?**

Simply put, SER is used to talk about permanent states, while ESTAR is used to talk about temporary conditions. In English, you would use the verb “to be” for both, but in Spanish they have somewhat different meanings.

Another way to explain their difference is that SER talks about **what** something is and ESTAR talks about **how** something is.

Both are frequently appear in basic phrases and sentences of Spanish. Let’s take a look at some examples to make everything much more clearly.

SER [To be]	vs	ESTAR [To be]
Permanent state discussing what something is. It includes:		Temporary state discussing how something is. It includes:
Descriptions		Positions
Occupations		Locations
Characteristics		Actions
Times		Conditions
Origins		Emotions
Relations		

## Ser conjugation

We'll start with the conjugation of the verb SER, and then we'll go deeper into explaining the verb ESTAR.

The conjugation of SER is irregular.

Yo	<b>soy</b>	I am
Nosotros/as	<b>somos</b>	We are

Tú	<b>eres</b>	You are
Vosotros/as	<b>sois</b>	You all are

Usted	<b>es</b>	You are
Ustedes	<b>son</b>	You all are

Él/Ella	<b>es</b>	He/She is
Ellos/Ellas	<b>son</b>	They are

Yo	<b>soy</b>
Tú	<b>eres</b>
Él/Ella/Usted	<b>es</b>

Nosotros/as	<b>somos</b>
Vosotros/as	<b>sois</b>
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	<b>son</b>

Soy una mujer.

Eres un sol.

Él **es** mi hermano; Ella **es** doctora; Usted **es** de Barcelona.

Somos sus padres.

Sois de Alemania.

Ellos **son** mis amigos; Ellas **son** muy inteligentes; Ustedes **son** ingenieros.

*Note: For es and son, the respective subjects have to be used appropriately.*

## ESTAR conjugation

ESTAR also has the same meaning as the verb “to be” in English, and it's essential to pinpoint the difference between ESTAR and SER. Remember that ESTAR refers

primarily to **how** the object is and how it relates to a place or condition. Plus, its condition or location is temporary. Let's take a look at the present tense of ESTAR.

Yo	<b>estoy</b>	I am
Nosotros/as	<b>estamos</b>	We are

Tú	<b>estás</b>	You are
Vosotros/as	<b>estáis</b>	You'll are

Usted	<b>está</b>	You are
Ustedes	<b>están</b>	You'll are

Él/Ella	<b>está</b>	He/She is
Ellos/Ellas	<b>están</b>	They are

Yo	<b>estoy</b>
Tú	<b>estás</b>
Él/Ella/Usted	<b>está</b>

Nosotros/as	<b>estamos</b>
Vosotros/as	<b>estáis</b>
Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes	<b>están</b>

**Estoy** disponible esta tarde - I am available this evening.

¿**Estás** feliz o infeliz? – Are you happy or unhappy?

Él/Ella/Usted **está** viajando – He/She is travelling / You are travelling.

**Estamos** lejos de tu casa – We are far from your home

¿**Estáis** casados? – Are you all married?

Ellos/Ellas/Ustedes **están** muy elegantes hoy.

He/She is very elegant today / You all are very elegant today.

*Note: For **está** and **están**, the respective subjects have to be used appropriately.*

**DOCTOR stands for Description, Occupation, Characteristic, Time, Origin, and Relation.**

<b>Description</b>	Yo soy bajo/baja
Descripción	I am short
<b>Occupation</b>	Ella es nuestra gerente
Ocupación	She is our manageress
<b>Characteristic</b>	Los tigres son animales feroces
Característica	Tigers are ferocious animals
<b>Time</b>	Son las seis en punto
Tiempo	It's six o'clock sharp
<b>Origin</b>	¿De dónde sois? Somos de España
Origen	Where are you all from? We are from Spain
<b>Relation</b>	Ellas son mis hermanas
Pariente	They are my sisters

**PLACE, stands for Position, Location, Action, Condition, and Emotion.**

<b>Position</b>	La leche está en la nevera
Posición	The milk is in the refridgerator
<b>Location</b>	¿Dónde estás ahora? Estoy a cerca del Gazebo
Ubicación	Where are you, now? I am near Gazebo
<b>Action</b>	Estamos corriendo en el parque
Acción	We are running in the park
<b>Condition</b>	Ella está saludable
Condición	She is healthy
<b>Emotion</b>	Mi profesora está preocupado
Emoción	My teacher is worried

As you can see, the uses of the Spanish verbs SER and ESTAR can be challenging to grasp at the beginning, and you may be left wondering which one to use in various situations.

Remember once again that **SER** is used for **permanent states** and to speak about **what** something is, while **ESTAR** is used for **temporary conditions** and to express **how** something is.

Internalizing the difference between a permanent and a temporary condition is the secret to understanding the Spanish verbs “to be.”



# Los interrogativos

Interrogative words or question words are words used to ask questions such as what, where, when, why, etc. In English, most of them start with WH-. Now let us see how these interrogative or question words can be translated into Spanish.

## **List of Spanish question words or interrogative words**

- What? - ¿Qué?
- When? - ¿Cuándo?
- Where? - ¿Dónde?
- Where...from? - ¿De dónde?
- Which? - ¿Cuál?
- Which ones? - ¿Cuales?
- Why? - ¿Por qué?
- Who? - ¿Quién? (one person)
- Who all? - ¿Quiénes? (more than one person)
- To whom? - ¿A quién? (one person)
- To whom all? - ¿A quienes? (more than one person)
- With whom? - ¿Con quién? (one person)
- With whom all? - ¿Con quienes? (more than one person)
- Whose? - ¿De quién?
- How? - ¿Cómo?
- How much? - ¿Cuánto/a? (depend upon gender)
- How many? - ¿Cuántos/as? (depend upon number)
- How many times? - ¿Cuántas veces?
- How often? - ¿Cada cuándo?

For examples:

Where is the bathroom? - ¿Dónde está el baño?

Why do you ask? - ¿Por qué preguntas?

Where are you from? - ¿De dónde eres tú? Or ¿De dónde es usted?

Which ones are yours? - ¿Cuáles son tuyos?

### **Intonation when asking a question in Spanish**

While in English, most of the questions have a rising intonation at the end of a question, we don't raise the pitch of our voice at the end of a question in Spanish. Instead, you ask interrogative words in a higher-pitched voice and drop your pitch for the rest of the question.

### **Spanish question punctuation marks**

Another thing that you should bear in mind when writing a question in Spanish is that you need to add an upside-down question mark (¿) at the beginning of a sentence if you want to add a question mark (?) at the end.

For example:

How do you know my name? - ¿Cómo sabes tú mi nombre?

### **Asking questions without interrogative words or question words in Spanish**

As in English, you can ask a question without using any question word. You just need to say a statement with a rising pitch of your voice at the end of the question.

And just like in English, in Spanish, the order of the subject and verb are switched when you convert a statement to a question as shown in the form below. Though, either way is fine.

**¿Complete verb(s) + subject + object?**

Examples:

Mary and John finish first - María y Juan terminan primero

Do Mary and John finish first? - ¿Terminan María y Juan primero?

You know how to get there - Tú sabes como llegar ahí.

Do you know how to get there? - ¿sabes (tú) cómo llegar ahí?

### **Another useful Spanish question words**

- Right? - ¿verdad? / ¿no?

Remember to raise the pitch of your voice when saying them.

Example: You're going to take the garbage out, right? – Tú vas a sacar la basura, ¿verdad?

I believe that the above list of Spanish question words should help you guys to pick the right interrogative and place words in the right order when asking questions in Spanish.

# Las emociones

## **Blissful emotions:**

Encantado/a – delighted

Emocionado/a – excited

Alegre; feliz – happy

Enamorado/a – fell in love

Paciente – patient

Orgullosa/a - proud

Relajado/a – relaxed

Aliviado/a - relieved

Satisfecho/a – satisfied

Agradecido/a – grateful; thankful

## **Sad emotions:**

Deprimido/a – depressed

Dolido/a - hurt

Triste – sad

Infeliz - unhappy

Preocupado/a – worried

Incómodo/a - uncomfortable

Agobiado/a – overwhelmed

Avergonzado/a – ashamed;

Desesperado/a – desperate

Inseguro/a – insecure

## **Angry and fearful emotions:**

Enfadado/a – angry

Frustrado/a - frustrated

Asustado/a – frightened

Furioso/a - furious

Ansioso/a – anxious

Impaciente - impatient

Celoso/a – jealous; envious

Nervioso/a - nervous

Estresado/a – stressed

**Miscellaneous emotions:**

Ocupado/a – busy

Confundido/a – confused

Tímido/a – timid; shy

Optimista – optimistic

Cansado/a – tired

Cómodo/a - comfortable

Sensible - sensitive

Sorprendido/a - surprised

Pessimista - pessimistic

Inquieto/a - restless